

The Holt County Sentinel.

57TH YEAR.

OREGON, MISSOURI, FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1921.

NUMBER 8.

TAKES SOME MONEY.

Engineer Loucks Estimates \$22,000 Needed for Bridges, Culverts, Repairs, Etc.

Our county highway engineer, Sam G. Loucks, filed with the county court, last week, his annual review of the needs of the county in the way of new bridges, culverts, repairs, etc., and he estimates that it will require approximately \$22,000 of the revenue to answer the demands.

In looking over this report we find the proposed expenditures run all the way from \$75 up to as high as \$1,300, the latter being for a steel truss bridge at the Ollie Goodhart place in Clay township. The work proposed is distributed all over the county, and undoubtedly will keep Mr. Loucks very busy to look after the work. We give a list of the more important jobs to be done:

Rebuild old rock culvert at the old McIntyre place; estimated cost, \$1,000. Forty-foot truss at the Chas. Evans place, two miles north of Forest City; estimated cost, \$650.

Concrete slab at Headley place, 20x22, \$800.

Rock dam to save roadway at Long place, northeast of Forbes, \$400.

Bridge, near 60-foot steel truss, near the Tom Cain place, at New Point; \$1100.

78-foot steel truss at Ollie Goodhart's place; \$1300.

50-foot truss at Joy Trimmer's place, \$1000.

Reinforced 10-foot wide concrete culvert at the old Fitzmaurice place, north of Forest City, \$800.

Bridge, near Richville school house, replaced with a 60-foot steel truss; \$1000.

40-foot steel truss bridge, at the Carl Nauman place; \$790.

New steel 36-foot truss bridge at the Wilfred Rowlett place, west of Maitland; \$700.

Culvert, near Frank Morgan's place; \$475.

36-foot culvert, near Kimsey school house; \$550.

Concrete ford, near R. E. Brown place, old Glick place; \$250.

Culvert to be out in at the Howard Cason place, near Benton church; \$295.

Nodaway river bridge, near Maitland; \$480.

40-foot steel culvert, at the Will Ricker place; \$300.

48-foot wooden trestle, near the Widow Black place, north of Mound City; \$240.

30-foot steel truss, near Henry Armac place, in Benton township; \$675.

40-foot steel tube, near Callow place, in Hickory township; \$200.

Repair wooden trestle, east of Bob Kneale's place, in Nodaway township; \$300.

Concrete culvert, near I. O. F. cemetery, in Union township; \$240.

Wooden trestle, near Union church, in Benton township; \$275.

Fill, west of Peter Loucks, in Clay township; \$250.

Advantages of the County Unit.

School Life, published by the United States Bureau of Education, under date of May 1, 1921, carries the following article clipped from the report of the School Code Commission of the State of Washington:

The advantages of the County Unit equalizes burdens and advantages, reduces dissensions, and conduces to economy and efficiency:

(1) Equalizes educational opportunity by apportioning the funds of the county school district to each school according to its needs.

(2) Equalizes educational opportunity by providing a superintendent for the rural schools, who is selected solely on the grounds of education, training, and successful experience.

(3) Equalizes educational opportunity by providing for efficient supervision of the rural schools.

(4) Guarantees to each child in the county school district that which rightfully belongs to him—an equal number of days' schooling with every other child.

(5) Equalizes the burden of school support by providing a uniform tax levy for the entire county school district, the rich land, the poor land, the rich land, the poor land, are all taxed uniformly.

(6) Abolishes the present system whereby, because of purely arbitrary boundary lines, a large and prosperous district with few pupils pays a small school tax, while small and poor districts are compelled to pay a large tax.

(7) Favors districts which, under the present pernicious plan, escape with little or no taxation while being compelled to pay their just share for the support of the schools.

(8) Eliminates partisan politics and local residence in selecting the most important school official in the county—the county superintendent of schools.

(9) Favors the consolidated, graded, equipped, and supervised rural school.

(10) Permits the wholesale buying of school supplies and the elimination of expensive small-unit business transactions.

(11) Enables every county to establish and maintain a good system of schools.

(12) Stops forever the dispute about boundary lines and eliminates petty neighborhood dissensions.

(13) Produces a greater return for every dollar expended.

(14) Groups both the burden and advantage of education on a large scale and provides a comprehensive and efficient plan for the whole county.—School Code Commission, State of Washington.

Asks Farmers' Backing.

Arthur T. Nelson, the "Ozark Apple King," and for twenty years a member of the state board of agriculture, serving without a cent of salary or fees, having an opportunity to see and understand the inside needs for merging all agricultural and horticultural divisions into one honest-to-goodness state agricultural department, through the press, makes a strong case when he appeals to the farmers of the state to oppose the movement to hold up by referendum petition the "agricultural consolidation bill." For the bill itself, Mr. Nelson says:

"This agricultural consolidation bill is practical, helpful, economical, being plain common sense and business sense written into law.

"As a member of the state board of agriculture, having served for twenty years without a cent of salary or fees, I would seem to have had some opportunity to see and understand the inside needs for merging all agricultural and horticultural divisions into one honest-to-goodness state agricultural department. I say this is a good law, a law that will benefit every farmer, either directly or indirectly, every year. As president of the state board of agriculture, I know that the farming interests need such a law and every farmer would be benefited by it.

"Under this consolidation bill, each dollar will render a larger service than is possible under the old nine-headed, nine-bodied, nine-departmental, nine-conflicting complication that has grown up under the old laws.

"Under consolidation, traveling expenses, printing, expenses, postage costs, and all other expenses will be materially reduced for the same amount of service through efficiency and standardization of duties and methods.

"Consolidation cannot cost more for the same amount of duty. Section 34-A forbids spending more money than was spent by the nine departments and boards, and also forbids having a larger number of employees or payroll.

"It is my sincere conviction that through consolidation a quarter of a million dollars or more could and would be saved, as compared to what it would cost the state to run these nine boards and departments separately during the ensuing four years.

"Missouri agriculture and horticulture have not in the past always gotten their rightful share of public funds. What has been appropriated was scattered among such of the nine boards as were truly alive. No nine generals ever won any one battle or war. Agriculture has too many bosses under our old laws.

"The 263,000 farm families of Missouri are entitled to representation in the government through the new state department of agriculture, which the referendumers are determined to hold up and destroy. The consolidation bill is fundamentally right. If flaws develop they will be cured by amendments. Give this good law a fair chance and a fair trial. It has been endorsed by all of the farm organizations and agricultural leaders of Missouri."

Remembered Their Dead.

Oregon Lodge, I. O. O. F., aided by a generous attendance of the Rebekah lodge of the order, observed the annual memorial day of the order, on Sunday afternoon, June 12th, by holding Memorial services at the First M. E. church, and by their annual pilgrimage to the silent city, where sleep so many of the order.

There was a large attendance of both lodges, augmented by several from New Point lodge. The numbers of the two orders assembled at the lodge room, and proceeded in a body to the church where the following program was carried out:

Processional. Mrs. Jessie Jones, "America," Congregation.

Invocation, Rev. F. J. Smith. Reading, Miss Alice Babb.

Anthem. Solo, Miss Marie Hodgins. Instrumental solo, Miss Nellie Castle.

Address, Mr. Elmer Mann. Anthem.

Mr. Mann who delivered the address is from Clarksdale, Missouri, and is one of the prominent Odd Fellows of this part of the state. He proved every way equal to the occasion, and the members of the order were highly pleased with his splendid, uplifting address.

He gave a comprehensive review of the objects and purposes of the order, and urged the members to live not only closer to the Master, but closer to the principles of the order that they might love their fellow man the more.

All organizations from the church were human institutions, and we were inclined to wander from the true path by forgetting our obligations to each other; to forget that we should practice the greatest of charity toward each other, and keep the deliberations of the order inviolate. Live right was the fundamental principle of the order. We should ever remember to be grateful to our Creator; faithful to our county and fraternal to our fellow-man.

Following the address the two orders proceeded in a body to the cemetery where the decoration ritual of the order was carried out and the procession returned to its hall, and was dismissed.

In Extra Session.

The Missouri state legislature met in special session, Tuesday of this week, June 14, to consider bills for making effective the \$60,000,000 road fund program, and to take up revenue legislation.

THE NEW TAX LEVY.

County Court Reduces the County Tax Levy From 75c to 34c.

Our county court was in session last week to make its tax levy for the 1921 taxes, and also to apportion the revenue to the various funds.

The court found that it would require \$59,000 for the county revenue fund, and \$14,500 for the county road and bridge fund, the assessable wealth being over \$30,000,000. The court ordered the following tax levies for the tax of 1921:

County revenue, 18.04 cents per \$100 valuation; was 40c per \$100 in 1920.

County road and bridge, 4.06 cents per \$100; was 10c in 1920.

Special road and bridge, 11c per \$100 valuation; was 25c in 1920.

Thus the total tax levy for 1921 taxes is 34c on the \$100, instead of 75c as in 1920.

To give our readers a more enlightened exposition of the workings of the new assessment plan, we will give a detailed exhibit of the 1920 and 1921 tax accounts:

1920 county revenue tax, at 40c per \$100 \$53,715

1920 road and bridge tax, at 10c per \$100 13,428

1920 special road and bridge tax, at 25c per \$100 33,599

Total tax levy at 75c per \$100, \$100,732

1921 valuations, land, \$24,528,980

1921 valuations, personal, 5,805,120

Total land and personal, \$30,334,100

Railroad and telegraph, 1,526,176

Merchants 296,570

Total 1921 valuations, \$32,156,846

1920 total valuation, \$13,424,567

Total 1920 county revenue tax \$33,715.47

Ten per cent increase for 1921 5,371.54

Maximum 1921 tax \$39,087.01

18.04c levy for 1921 \$59,000.00

Total 1920 road and bridge tax \$13,428

Ten per cent increase for 1921 1,342

Maximum 1921 tax \$14,770

4.06c levy for 1921 14,500

Total 1920 special road and bridge tax \$33,599

Ten per cent increase for 1921 3,359

Maximum 1921 tax \$36,958

11c levy for 1921 35,000

Thus it will be seen that with the reduction of the levy from 75c to 34c on \$100 valuation, and an increase of 10 per cent authorized by the legislature the increases have only been \$5,371 on the county revenue, \$1,342 on the county road and bridge, and \$3,359 on the special road and bridge.

The county highway engineer in his report to the county court estimates that it will require approximately \$22,000 for bridges, culverts, repairs, etc., and in order to meet these imperative demands, the court so made the 10 per cent increase, every dollar of which will be needed, as with the increase, the county road and bridge fund levy will only realize \$14,770, which will be augmented from the county revenue. In other words, the very larger part, if not all of this increase, will have to go to the credit of the county road and bridge fund.

The court has acted with much wisdom in looking after the road and bridge problem of our county, and hopes to be able to meet the demand as estimated by the county highway engineer.

The court, after making the 1921 levy, apportioned the county revenue as follows:

Road and bridge fund \$17,000

Pauper fund 12,000

County officers' fund 12,000

Contingent fund 12,000

Jury and witness fund 6,000

Total apportionment \$59,000

The court purchased a car load of bridge lumber.

Frank Williams was appointed overseer for District No. 7—Clay township.

County Highway Engineer filed his report of the needs of the county in bridges, culverts, repairs, etc., reaching some \$22,000.

The Road Plan.

Senator Richard A. Ralph of St. Louis county, chairman of the senate committee on roads and highways, has prepared for introduction at the special session of the legislature, which convened in Jefferson City Tuesday, bills providing a complete plan for the building of a state system of connected hard surface roads under the 60-million-dollar bond issue voted last November. The plan is distinctly a hard surface highway scheme and specifically bars the dirt road from participation in the bond issue expenditures.

In the main it is the Wisconsin plan, which Ralph and other members of the legislature studied in detail six weeks ago on a tour of other states investigating road conditions.

The bill as prepared by Senator Ralph provides:

The highways shall be graded and the type of construction determined by a commission of three members, to be appointed by the governor.

Bond money shall be used only on hard surfaced, not on "dirt" roads.

Not less than \$200,000 of the bond money shall be spent in any one county.

Road projects approved by the present highway board shall be completed as planned.

Right-of-way shall be not less than fifty feet wide, and the surface roadway of a width sufficient to meet traffic requirements.

Contracts shall be let to the lowest responsible bidder, who shall give bond equal to the contract price.

Technical construction shall be under direction of a chief engineer, whose salary shall be fixed by the commission.

Commission members and all employees are forbidden to have pecuniary interest in any road contract, or in the sale of supplies, machinery, tools and the like.

Construction work shall start at the same time at twenty different points in the state.

A patrol system shall be provided for the proper maintenance of the roads.

So far as its general provisions are concerned, it would seem that the Ralph bill is sound.

A Costly Luxury.

The recent session of the legislature which enacted the bills that the Democratic organization now is seeking to hold up by referendum cost the taxpayers about one-fourth million dollars. If enough signers are obtained to the referendum petitions, the proposed laws must be submitted to the voters in November, 1922. That will mean at least another one-fourth million dollars of the people's money.

If all the bills now opposed are submitted next year, how many voters will be familiar enough with the intricate problems of state government to vote intelligently? Last November when the 60 millions of road bonds were on the ballot, few people understood clearly what was involved. The last legislature found it necessary to resubmit a part of the road bond proposal at a future election, because the people did not understand about the payment of interest on the bonds.

After the political orators are through dissecting the consolidation bills, how many voters will know which way to cast their ballots? With all the discussion already had on the question of how much more or how much less the proposed "cabinet" system of state government will cost, few people know there are provisions written in these laws limiting the cost of consolidated departments so as not to exceed that of the departments now separately functioning. The politicians never mention such minor details.

Is there any sense in permitting a party that was defeated at the polls to hold up a legislative program in order to take a chance in another popular election? If that sort of thing is to be done, how is Missouri to get needed legislation without interminable delay?

Chautauqua in August.

The local committee has been advised by the White & Myers Chautauqua System that Oregon's Chautauqua will begin Wednesday, August 10, and continue for six days, closing on Monday night, August 15th. The program appears to be a great deal better than it has for a number of years, including such numbers as Bohumir Kral and his band, one of the best bands in the country today; another good play, perhaps better than last year's, will be presented on the night of the third day, "Friendly Enemies" being the name of the play; Walter Eccles, one of the great comedians of the country, is also booked for this year; and the list of lecturers seem to be of a very high order. Let's all get together to make the 1921 Chautauqua a success.

A meeting of those who are on the guarantee list for 1921 will be held at the court house, Tuesday night of next week. Let all be present.

American Legion.

The regular meeting of Harris E. Petree Post, American Legion, will be held in the Odd Fellows' hall, Monday night of next week, June 20, and it is desired that a large attendance be present. Matters of interest are to be disposed of, and your presence is desired by the Post. If you have not yet obtained your Victory Medal from the government, bring in your discharge to the next meeting, and we will make your application for you.

A Cemetery—And A Sermon.

It was a neat little country cemetery, much like most little country cemeteries, yet there was something queer about it. There was the arched gateway and the customary weeping willows by it. The clipped hedge was like most cemetery hedges. The tombstones were about the average run of tombstones. But, withal, there was something queer—even shocking. Then you discovered what it was. There were truthful tombstones. Consoling platitudes—"Too pure for earth," "The like, found no place. Instead, there were such epitaphs as "Mother, walked to death in her kitchen."

—Mrs. A. W. King left last week for Detroit, Mich., to be present at the marriage of her daughter, Miss Katherine, which occurred this week.

FARM BUREAU NOTES.

Holt County Wool Shipped.

The majority of the wool clip of Holt county was shipped to the Northwest Missouri Wool Pool at St. Joseph, on Friday, June 10. 3705 pounds were loaded into a car at Maitland, then the car was moved to Mound City, where 7335 pounds more were loaded, making a total of 11,130 pounds. In addition to this, about 2000 pounds were shipped from Napier by local freight, and about 2000 pounds more will be trucked in from the south end of the county, so that Holt county will have about 15,000 pounds in the pool.

There has been a little wool sold locally at around fifteen cents per pound. We are confident that the pooled wool will bring considerably more than this. Prospects are that there will be around 500,000 pounds in the St. Joseph pool this year, which should be a large enough amount to attract Eastern buyers, who will pay the top of the market for it.

There is no question but what the pool is the logical plan of selling wool, as it must be graded before it is sold to the mills, and through this plan each man's wool sells on its individual merits. If the other fellow gets more for his wool through the pool than you do, it is because he is producing a superior article and it is up to you to remedy the defects in your wool.

Grasshopper Control.

We have already had a few inquiries in regard to control of grasshoppers. This is a pest which is very easily handled, especially so if you begin early in the game.

The poison bran mash for control of the hoppers is prepared as follows: To 50 pounds of bran, add two pounds of powder, either arsenate of lead in the powder form, Paris Green or white arsenic. The latter is the cheaper if you can secure it.

The poison and the bran should be mixed while dry. Then squeeze the juice of from 4 to 6 oranges or lemons into three gallons of water and also add one-half gallon low grade molasses for sweetening. Stir this thoroughly together and wet the bran. This will probably not be enough water to make the bran thoroughly wet. It should not be made wet enough to be sloppy, but should be thoroughly moist so that it will stick together slightly when squeezed in the hand. After the ingredients have all been stirred together, scatter this over the field in strips six or eight feet wide between sun-down and dark. The moisture of the dew at night will keep the bran moist and when the hoppers awake in the morning, they will find a nice breakfast already spread. The next day should give you an opportunity to see what the poison has done.

Holt County Backs U. S. Grain Growers.

The U. S. Grain Growers Inc., as a new organization, necessarily must have finances to start doing business. The president and treasurer have been authorized to borrow one million dollars. They have worked out a plan to borrow this from the farmers themselves and have asked a number of counties in the wheat producing section to loan \$1000. The executive committee of the Farm Bureau, believing that those counties which showed interest enough to loan the association money on which to start doing business, would be the first counties to receive benefits from the organization in the marketing of the 1921 crop, accordingly made arrangements to have ten one hundred dollar notes signed by two farmers on each note. At this writing, eight of these notes are already signed and in our hands, and before this reaches our readers the one thousand dollars will be available for loan to the U. S. Grain Growers Inc.

In a letter from the central office, we are told that just as quickly as possible a solicitor will be in the county, and we are confident that at least two hundred members to the U. S. Grain Growers Inc. will be signed up while the solicitor is here.

Under the plan of the loan, should we get two hundred members at ten dollars each, which is a life-time membership fee, then the one thousand dollars, which we loaned the organization, will be paid back at that time, as one-half of each membership fee is allowed to be used in payment of these notes.

Mr. Farmer, if you have not given this plan of marketing grain careful thought, we hope you will get busy as the marketing of your grain is your business. If there are questions in your mind in regard to any phase of this plan, which we can answer, we hope that you will feel free to call on us. There is just one thing which will cause this plan to fail and that is the lack of co-operation of the farmers of the grain growing section. If the farmers get behind it, it cannot fail as we will control the major portion of the nation's grain crop. Here is another instance where the American Farm Bureau Federation, co-operating with other organizations, is trying to make your membership fee worth while.

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on." "Sacred to the memory of Jane, she scrubbed herself into eternity." "Grandma, washed herself away;" "Susie, swept out of life with too heavy a broom."

The people who saw that cemetery—and there were thousands of them—may have been shocked for the instant, but they came away with the thought that one might be better for seeing such a cemetery. For, you see, it was a miniature cemetery, three feet square, and it was part of an exhibit at the Montana State Fair. Such levity with the most solemn thing that mankind knows, could not be justified merely on the theory that the things said were true—but those who saw it came away with the belief that it was justified by way of keeping just those things from being true. And that was the purpose of the exhibit, placed there by the Agricultural Extension Department of the State Agricultural College of Montana. It was meant to emphasize the need for home conveniences, for lack of which many a farm woman has gone to her grave before her time.

ROSS NICHOLS,
County Agent.

Holt County Bankers Meet.

The Holt County Bankers met at Oregon, Tuesday evening of this week, as guests of the two banks of Oregon. The evening's program started with a supper at Brock's Hotel, and, by way of parenthesis, Mr. and Mrs. Brock deserve a lot of credit for the elegant meal and the splendid service. Many compliments were passed by the visiting bankers. They certainly know how to get up a banquet and put it across in good shape. After the supper the cigars were passed, and adjournment was made to the Community Room for the business end of the meeting.

The meeting was graced by the presence of four ladies, Mrs. E. O. Emery, of the Bank of Forest City; Miss Myrtle Huetson, of the Zook & Roeker Banking Company, Oregon; Mrs. Jessie Jones, assistant cashier of the Citizens' Bank of Oregon, and Miss Lydia Smith, of the Citizens' Bank of Oregon.

The following banks were represented: The Heaton Bank, of Craig, by W. E. Erwin, president, and R. L. Nauman, assistant cashier; The Holt County Bank of Mound City by John S. Smith, president, and B. P. Smith, vice-president; The Bank of Mound City by John Graham, president, and Ben Terhune; The Exchange Bank of Mound City by C. E. Thomas, cashier; Bank of Bigelow by Geo. W. Poynter, cashier, and Fred Keeney; The Bank of Forest City by O. E. Emery, president, Mrs. Emery and Frank Mills; The Home Bank of Forest City by A. M. Brown, cashier; The Bank of Forbes by W. H. Richards, president, and Carl Harrison, cashier; The Bank of Fortescue by R. F. Poynter, cashier; The Citizens' Bank of Oregon by W. P. Schulte, cashier, Mrs. Jessie Jones, assistant cashier, George Lehmer and Miss Lydia Smith; The Zook & Roeker Banking Company of Oregon by Guy Cummins, cashier, Autumn Curry, assistant cashier, and Miss Myrtle Huetson.

Ross Nichols, County Agent, accompanied by G. H. Minton and R. A. Brown, were guests of the meeting, and gave some interesting talks about the line of the Farm Bureau work and the banker. We enjoyed having them. Come again.

The rest of the meeting was taken up by the interest to the county bankers. The president, Mr. Erwin, gave some good suggestions to think over and to work out, and all felt that they had a good meeting.

The Oregon bankers were sorry that every bank in the county was not represented. No doubt the threatening weather kept some away.

The banks of Craig have invited the association for the next meeting.

O'Fallon on Referendum.

Judge S. F. O'Fallon, speaker of the 51st General Assembly, addressed the Republican Women's Club in St. Joseph, Friday afternoon of last week, on his way to Jefferson City to attend the special session of the legislature.

"The referendum when used right is a fine thing, but there are occasions when its use is abused. All bills passed by the legislature are not good bills," he said, "and the use of the referendum in the instance of bad bills comes in handy. However, in the cases of the referendum petitions recently circulated in Missouri, and therefore he doubted whether the right sort of movement prompted the movements. He explained in detail the laws governing the use of referendum rights and the present referendum movements in Missouri.

Presbyterian Church.

Rev. T. D. Roberts' appointments, under the present arrangements with the Oregon and Woodville churches, are as follows